

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI

Final Examination 2026

History and Civics

Std: VII

Date: 16.02.2026

Marks: 80

Time: 2 hours

Attempt all questions

History Section

Q1) Choose the correct option:

[10]

1. Aurangzeb's empire stretched from Kashmir in the north to _____ in the south, and from Hindu Kush in the west to _____ in the east.
 - a. Karnataka, Assam
 - b. Kerala, Chittagong
 - c. Hyderabad, Bengal
 - d. Karnataka, Chittagong

2. _____ installed the chain of justice during their administration.
 - a. Akbar
 - b. Jahangir
 - c. Shah Jahan
 - d. Humayun

3. Landlords belonged to the _____ group.
 - a. Priests
 - b. Town Dwellers
 - c. Peasants
 - d. Aristocracy

4. The Rana of _____ pledged his loyalty to Jahangir and appointed his son as the military commander in the imperial army.
 - a. Marwar
 - b. Chittorgarh
 - c. Rajputana
 - d. Mewar

5. Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun at the battles of _____.
 - a. first battle of Panipat and Khanwa
 - b. Haldighati and Plassey
 - c. Chunar and second battle of Panipat
 - d. Chausa and Kannauj

6. In the 17th century, Emperor _____ granted trading rights to Sir Thomas Roe in India, which paved the way for the British East India Company.
- Shah Jahan
 - Jahangir
 - Akbar
 - Aurangzeb
7. _____ road was rebuilt and improved by Sher Shah Suri.
- Silk Route
 - Deccan Highway
 - Grand Trunk Road
 - Royal Route
8. _____ was the new capital city during Akbar's reign.
- Daulatabad
 - Fatehpur Sikri
 - Farghana
 - Shahjahanabad
9. _____ spread the message of Bhakti through lyrical poems called abhangas.
- Jnaneswara
 - Ramananda
 - Ravidas
 - Sant Kabir
10. The _____ at Agra fort is considered to be the only perfect structure of Shah Jahan's buildings.
- Qutb Minar
 - Red Fort
 - Jama Masjid
 - Moti Masjid

QII) Match the Column:

[10]

Column A	Column B
1. kirpan	a. no Rajput chief dared to challenge Babur's authority
2. patta	b. god's eternity
3. Battle of Ghaghra	c. the agreement of the land
4. kara	d. cleanliness and discipline
5. Battle of Chanderi	e. gave Babur supreme control
6. Birbal	f. writer, historian and politician
7. qubuliat	g. defending truth and justice
8. Battle of Khanwa	h. Babur became the master of the Gangetic plains
9. kanga	i. poet laureate
10. Abul Fazl	j. title deed of the land

QIII) State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, write the correct statement: [10]

1. Humayun was known for his strong administrative skills.
2. Akbar saw the expansion of the Mughal empire into the largest single state India had ever known.
3. The establishment of Turkish rule made Persian the official language in many regions.
4. The Nayanars were a group of Tamil poet-saints who preached about Lord Shiva.
5. Rana Udai Singh clashed with the Mughal army in the battle of Haldighati.
6. South Indian music was the outcome of the fusion of the Perso-Arabic and Indian classical music styles.
7. Guru Gobind Singh was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675 CE.
8. Mumtaz Mahal's original name was Mehrunnisa.
9. The Turkish monuments were plain, with liberal use of floral and geometric designs.
10. Aurangzeb spent the last 26 years of his reign in fighting the Jats.

QIV) Name the following: [5]

1. The Peacock throne was taken to Persia by:
2. The shloka: 'Hare Rama Hare Rama, Rama Rama Hare Hare' was given by:
3. Located within the Chittorgarh fort, a temple dedicated to a Bhakti saint:
4. One of India's richest and fertile provinces annexed by Akbar after a two-year campaign:
5. The woman mystic who played a significant role in spreading Sufi teachings:

QV) Answer the following questions: [24]

1. Your friend refuses to play with someone who follows a different religion. Which teaching of Bhakti or Sufi saint would you explain to them? (1)
2. What kind of empire did Akbar's son inherit? Mention his name. (1)
3. Define the following: (1)
 - a. Khalsa (1)
 - b. Gurumat (1)
 - c. Monotheism (1)
4. What did the establishment of the Ibadat Khana say about Akbar's attitude towards religion? (2)
5. Write a short note on Amir Khusrau (2)
6. 'The civil and military administration of the country was based on the mansabdari system introduced by Akbar.' Justify the statement. (2)
7. Explain the role of Nur Jahan in the administration. (2)
8. Which rulers tried to challenge Aurangzeb's authority? (Any 4) (2)
9. How did the Marathas react after Sambhaji Maharaj was captured and executed? (2)

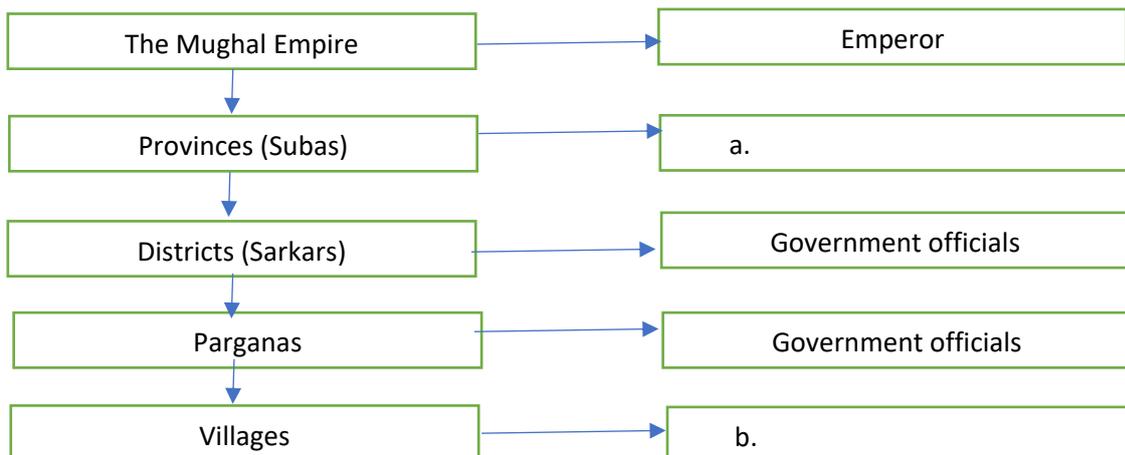
10. Do you think it was a wise decision on part of Aurangzeb to bring more regions under the Mughal control? Give reasons for your answer. (2)
11. State the impact of the religious movements. Mention any 2 points. (2)
12. Write a short note on the provincial administration set up by Sher Shah Suri. (3)

QVI) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following questions:

[6]



1. Identify the emperor in the picture. (1)
2. Who looked after him after his father's death? (1)
3. Complete the following table: (2)



4. Explain the educational reforms undertaken by this emperor. (2)

Civics Section

QVII) Fill in the blanks:

[5]

1. _____ became the first woman sarpanch of India.
2. The Directive Principles have been inspired by the Constitution of _____ and by the Gandhian principles.
3. Promoting _____ industries in villages is a Gandhian Principle.
4. The inclusion of the Directive Principles of State Policy was advocated by _____, an economist and a member of the Constituent Assembly.
5. India had been freed from 200 years of foreign rule which had ruined our _____.

QVIII) Answer the following questions:

[10]

1. Define: Welfare State (1)
2. Why do you think it was important to implement the Right to Education Act of 2009? (2)
3. List the Gandhian principles aimed at promoting good health of the people. (2)
4. Compare and contrast the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (2)
5. State any three general principles that are under Directive Principles of State Policy. (3)
